

The word "Candidate" is derived from the Latin word "candidatus," meaning "clothed in white," because aspirants for public station, in the early days of Rome, wore so garbed. The word is rather inapplicable to the modern "loil" patriots, whose sole appeal, when they seek office, is to the black vote. Why not coin a term, and call all such "negritudes"? The word fits the case.

## The South and National Politics.

Some few months since we gave it as our opinion that it would be good policy, and no surrender of principle, for the South to abstain from active participation, at least, in the Democratic Presidential Nominating Convention, and at the time gave reasons for our opinion. We do not believe that our views met with much favor, but we are still satisfied that they were correct.

The fact that Northern Democrats have been so successful in their State and local elections, and that Southern Democrats and Conservatives have been so successful in their State and local elections, while defeat—overwhelming defeat, has followed every joint effort upon their part, convinces us that the active participation of the Southern people in National politics only tends to weaken the hands of their friends.

Even the favor with which the name of General Hancock, than whom no Federal soldier did more to restore the authority of the United States over the Southern States, has been received by the people and press of the South as a probable Presidential candidate, has brought down upon him the wrath of the more Radical press of the North. Doubts even of his loyalty are freely expressed, and more because the "fire-eaters" are willing to accept him. Indeed, so strong are the prejudices yet existing at the North towards the Southern people that no Northern man can escape suspicion, without regard to his record, if it is suspected that he is a favorite at the South. Our regard is an element of weakness, and our active participation in the formation of the platform and in selecting the candidates will be injurious, probably fatal, to the Presidential campaign.

If, then, we are indeed powerless to effect any good for ourselves in the condition in which we are placed, we must rely upon some party to help us out of our difficulties. We are satisfied that the Southern people are willing, under such circumstances, to trust their welfare in the keeping of the National Democratic Party. Our interests are the same. We have no particular choice for the nomination, though we are partial to one or other of the distinguished gentlemen named in connection with the Presidency. But as a people, it matters little whether HENDRICKS, HANCOCK, THURMAN, HOFFMAN, GROESBECK, PENDLETON, ADAMS or CHASE be nominated by the Convention. What we want is success. We want to see the Democratic party in power. Its organization and traditions, its principles and policy are known, and we are willing to trust any of these eminent men in charge of its administration. Men are indeed secondary considerations with us. The following extract from a letter from Chief Justice A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, a leading Statesman of that State, in reference to a circular containing the platform upon which the friends of Judge CHASE propose to present his name to the National Democratic Convention for nomination to the Presidency, shows his position so identical with ours, that we produce it with no little satisfaction:

"I do not think that the Southern Democrats have any decided preference 'as to the persons to be nominated for President. They look to the Convention for the adoption of a sound Democratic platform, and on such a ticket there will be substantial unanimity. I think I can safely add, that Chief Justice Chase, by his firmness, independence, and ability in the discharge of his judicial duties, has secured the decided confidence of the Southern Democracy."

"But, if I am not much mistaken in the Southern sentiment, it is the general impression that the selection of candidates ought to be made by the Northern Democrats, and that the Southern Democrats would neither suggest nor advocate any preferences for the nominations to be made. This course is indicated as wise on the part of the Southern Democrats, because of the conviction that there exists in the Northern mind a jealous suspicion of Southern statesmen, which would render it imprudent in them to take any prominent part in indicating or selecting candidates."

"For the same reason, I think the Southern Democrats are prepared to acquiesce generally in the nomination of both candidates from the Northern States.—Indeed, it would not be easy to find in the Southern States a statesman fitted for either position whose connection or sympathy with the late civil war would not cause his nomination to become a ground of weakness to the ticket. I give it to you, as my judgment, that the Southern Democrats in general deem it their duty, in the present state of political affairs, to wait in silence the action of their Northern friends, having full confidence that they will adopt such a platform and make such nominations as will command the cordial support and co-operation of the Southern Democracy."

Governor Hoffman, of New York, has resented Buckhott, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, until September 15th, "believing a further investigation on his part due to the proper administration of justice."

The jury in the case of Eldridge W. Reed, of Medway, Me., tried for the murder of John Ray, in September last, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

We should pass by unnoticed the correspondence published in the Raleigh Sentinel, between the Editor and A. O. Murdock, Esq., of Hillsboro, did not Mr. TURNER arraign the JOURNAL for "publishing an asserter" in permitting Major HEARNE, over his own name, a place in its columns to explain his position in regard to the late campaign in this State. We should not care for the injustice done us in the correspondence and the editorial introduction in creating the impression that the JOURNAL was attempting to divide the Whigs and Democrats, and that we were among those Democrats who had "thrown down the gauntlet" at the feet of his correspondent and other old Whigs of the State. Our course is too well known for us to fear that such misrepresentations would possibly do us the least injury. No paper in the State has labored more faithfully and successfully to blot out old party distinctions and prejudices than the JOURNAL, and we venture the opinion that among no other class of persons in North Carolina are these old distinctions more thoroughly blotted out and forgotten than among the friends and patrons of the JOURNAL. We do not think there is one old Whig in this entire section of the State, although he may be as immovable in his whiggery as the Sentinel represents Mr. Murdock to be, who will find fault with the JOURNAL in regard to its course towards those who were formerly Whigs.

From the day we began a personal canvass of Edgecombe and Wilson counties in favor of the election of Governor WORTH in 1865, to the close of the polls on the 3d of August last when we ended our labors on the stump and in the sanctum for Colonel COWAN, we have been actively working for the political advancement of gentlemen who were formerly old Whigs. Nor do we intend to cease in well doing. We shall not in the future inquire into, or care for, the past political creed of our party nominees. We shall only demand competent and honest men. But our recent articles upon this very subject, and our late defence of the administration of ex-Governor WORTH against the charges preferred by General CUNNINGHAM—charges, too, made in no spirit of unfriendliness,—are too fresh in the minds of our readers to require a repetition of our views upon these matters.

So far as Mr. TURNER is concerned personally, we intended no discourtesy in publishing the letter of Major HEARNE. If there was any seeming discourtesy to him because he was an editor, the discourtesy to Major HEARNE in refusing to publish a card with his name signed thereto would have been greater, he also being an editor, and at the time without a paper of his own—the more so as we had a few weeks previously refused to publish a similar article without his name, even though there would be no doubt as to its pater nity. Although the JOURNAL and Mr. HEARNE differed on the Convention question, it did not deprive him of the courtesy due him as an editor. We fear the mistake Mr. TURNER makes is that he either regards himself as the only editor in the State, or that he occupies such a position in the party or in North Carolina that the JOURNAL is precluded from publishing cards over their own signatures from responsible gentlemen and editors when their views or feelings do not coincide with his. The JOURNAL does not approve or advocate proscriptio; certainly it does not admit the authority of any body, short of a party Convention to prescribe what is orthodox and what heterodox. Major HEARNE is a gentleman and responsible for what he publishes, and as an act of editorial courtesy the JOURNAL could do no less than publish the letter for Mr. HEARNE, although he did not agree with the Sentinel or the JOURNAL on the Convention question. We do not recognize Mr. TURNER's right to proscribe Major HEARNE any more than we recognize Major HEARNE's right to proscribe Mr. TURNER.

The JOURNAL is arraigned for "publishing a slander." Whether it be a slander or not the JOURNAL does not know. Major HEARNE, an editor and a responsible gentleman, asserts that Mr. TURNER belonged to the Ku-Klux. Mr. TURNER, also an editor and a responsible gentleman, denies the statement. The JOURNAL cannot undertake to decide what is purely a question of veracity between two gentlemen.—In the columns of the JOURNAL Mr. TURNER and Major HEARNE occupy equal ground. The JOURNAL may think Major HEARNE more prudent and discreet as an editor than Mr. TURNER, or it may not. But this is a question not meet for discussion. Both gentlemen, according to the Code Editorial, have a right to expect certain courtesies from the JOURNAL, and they shall receive them, share and share alike, so long as we conduct this paper. Because Mr. TURNER and Major HEARNE do not agree in opinion, because the Sentinel and the Telegram are at variance, is not sufficient reason to exclude Major HEARNE from the columns of the JOURNAL when he has no paper of his own.

The Sentinel, like the rest of us, needs to learn the lesson of charity and tolerance. We all need to have the mantle of charity thrown over our errors of judgment and errors of heart. The Sentinel is not exempt from the common lot of editors and of humanity.

While confessing our own shortcomings and weaknesses, we do not choose to be lectured either editorially in the Sentinel, or by Mr. TURNER in his own columns over his own signature. This much we have said in all charity and good will.

Dr. A. G. Thomas, late of Georgia, has been elected professor of Greek in the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis.

Gen. Chamberlain has accepted the presidency of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

A coroner's jury at Portchester, N. Y., has brought in a verdict against Henrietta Knapp, a colored woman, for poisoning her daughter.

There were, up to yesterday, fifteen entries for the Saratoga International Regatta, five for the four-oared race and ten for the single scull race.

The junior Editor of this paper has recently returned from a visit to the interior of this State. His reception everywhere was pleasant and kind, and all of the friends with whom he met seemed to vie with each other in the attentions shown him.

A short and hastily written letter, from Kittrell's Springs, which was published here last Sunday, gave some idea of his experiences that far on his journey, but beyond that we have published, as yet, no record. Of this, suffice it to say, briefly, as follows:

The crops along the line of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., and on the Raleigh & Gaston R. R., are looking very well, and it is said that the alluvial counties in the eastern part of the State yield richly this season. In Warren, Granville and Wake, tobacco is looking finely, corn is indifferent and cotton is very poor. In Chatham county, there are good crops, in different crops and decidedly poor crops. The drought told there very severely. In some sections of the county, there were good rains and in others none, scarcely during a period of six weeks. The cat and wheat crops were a most a total failure, while corn, cotton and tobacco will fall short fully one-third. The fruit crop, too, has not been a good one. Peaches, it is true, have been plentiful, but there were very few apples, and this fact, of course, adds its mite to the general distress.

In regard to political matters the prospect is not near so gloomy. The Conservative party are still the masters there and not all the false assertions of the Radical press, headed by the Raleigh Era, can make it otherwise. Chatham gave over 700 majority for Shipp in 1870 and over 200 majority against Convention in 1871, but this issue was not taken up as a party question by the people. Some of our best friends in that county opposed the measure—men whose political record in the past is unimpeachable and who acted and voted against the measure from conscientious convictions of right. Among these were such leading Conservatives as ex-Gov. Abram Rencher, James H. Headen, Esq., and George P. Moore, Esq., the last a member of the Convention of 1866 and of the Legislature of that year. We do not presume to question the motives of these gentlemen in the opposition they manifested to the measure.

A thorough and effective canvass was made in the county by Hon. John Manning, Jr., Messrs. J. H. Haughton, J. J. Jackson, M. Q. Waddell, H. A. London, Jr., and others, but it was found impossible to awaken the people to a full appreciation of the great issues at stake. All sorts of frauds and subterfuges were resorted to by the Radical ring in Raleigh to defeat the measure. A troop of U. S. soldiers were paraded through the county, from one end to the other, the household was declared in danger and the rights of the negroes were to be invaded, should the Conservative party succeed in remodeling the Constitution. Those who were engaged in canvassing the county foresaw the result that they could not avert. The polls were counted and Hon. John Manning, Jr., who was last year elected to Congress was defeated for Convention by a majority of 277, being a loss, to him, of nearly 1200 votes. Still, his popularity in the county is greater, to-day, than it has ever been before.

Yet, in the face of these facts, there is no doubt of the strength of the Conservative party in that county, and the next gubernatorial campaign will show that Chatham is still faithful to the good cause, and that she will give a majority of at least 300 in favor of the Conservative candidate.

As bad crops and political measures have thus far occupied this article, it may be as well to say here that some of our observing friends in Chatham seem to think that political affairs always exert an influence there on the crop prospects. In 1868 and 1870 bad crops followed upon Radical victories, and in 1869 and 1870, with Conservative triumphs there came good crops to the county.

The Endor Iron Works, located near Egypt, and which were worked during the war, are to be removed to Lockville. The company is now engaged in clearing out the river between Buckhorn and the Gulf, rebuilding dams, repairing locks, &c., so as to facilitate the transportation of coal from the Gulf and from Egypt to Lockville, and iron ore from Buckhill, Lockville being about mid way between these points.

A company of Canadian capitalists have recently visited Ore Hill, in the Western part of Chatham County, where are located large iron mines, from which immense supplies were obtained during the war.—The Canadians proposed to purchase one-half interest in these works but would not pay the amount asked, which was some \$500,000. Ore Hill, which is said to yield some of the best iron to be found in the South, is about 12 miles above Egypt, the upper terminus of the Western Railroad. It belongs to a Pennsylvania Company, but is not worked now, because of the want of railroad facilities. As these seem to be rather slow in forthcoming, the Company have threatened, themselves, to build a connection with the Western Railroad, and have yet another railroad line. A charter for a road from Haywood to Lockville, via Pittsboro, to Cane Creek, in the lower part of Alamance County, was granted by the last Legislature. In compliance with the requirements of the charter, the amount of 5 per cent. on the capital stock has already been subscribed. The Road is to traverse Chatham County, from the South to the North, and will open up a rich section of country, heretofore held as almost inaccessible.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to an inquiry, says: "The liability of certain pharmaceutical preparations to stamp duty depends entirely upon the mode or style in which they are put up, and the manner of advertising them for popular sale and use."

The aggregate official vote of the State in the recent election on the Convention question was as follows:

For Convention, 86,007  
Against Convention, 95,252

Total, 181,259  
This is 15,304 votes less than the registered vote of the State in 1868. The majority against the Convention was 9,245. We have the official returns of the vote of delegates from every county except Clay. These returns show the election of sixty-one Democrats and Conservatives, and fifty-nine Republicans, as follows:

The following counties elected Democratic-Conservative delegates: Adams, Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Burke, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Johnston, Jones, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Moore, Onslow, Person, Randolph, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Wake, and Wayne—each one each, 43; and Davidson, Duplin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Orange, Rockingham, Rowan—two each, 18—total 61.

The following counties elected Republican delegates, viz: Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Dare, Forsyth, Greene, Henderson, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Mitchell, Montgomery, Nash, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Rutherford, Surry, Washington, Wilkes and Yadkin—each, 23; and Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Franklin, Northampton, Robeson, Warren, and Wayne—each, 20; and Craven, Greenville, Halifax and New Hanover—each, 12; and Wake 4—total 59.

Chowan elects A. M. More, whom our returns designate as an "old line democrat" and "a man of 'whist'." And it is a republican, Mr. Moore can take his choice as to where he would like to be classed.

The aggregate vote for the democratic conservative delegates (estimating that of Clay at 1000 votes) was 86,007, and for the republican delegates 95,252, or 9,245 votes less than were cast against convention.

It is worthy of note, that while the Conservative vote for Convention falls below the majority, the vote given last year for Attorney General Shipp but 1,641. The Radicals have increased their vote against Convention 11,825. It would be curious to see a Radical explanation of this that did not assign fraud as the true reason.

Based in the mind of the man who invents almost double the blacks of the State by whom they are ruled, we give the following figures. The last census of the State gives 678,470 whites, and 391,650 negroes—total population 1,070,120.—The ratio of the black to the white population is 1 adult to 4 of the population, we should have a voting population of 237,800. The actual last registered vote of the State, however, was but 196,568—showing an unregistered and unpolled population of over forty-one thousand, and nearly one half of which may be assumed as white. It discloses another deplorable fact that over fifty-six thousand voters took no part in the late election.—Our data being correct, this fact should be held up to the gaze of the people, and every where to the eternal shame of men who cry out for help but are too spiritless to register and vote and help themselves.—Raleigh Sentinel

MARRIAGE RECORD.—Licenses for the following marriages were granted during the month of August:

Andrew J. Mott, Jr., and Mary E. Mall-pass; Jeremiah Hewlett and Ann Capps; Johanna H. Busch and Wilhelmus H. Mudge; Oliver Scott and Mag Sibley; G. C. W. Muller and Margaretta Wilhelmus; D. R. Bromer; Jacob C. Jordan; and Annie M. Garganus. Total 6.

Edgar James and Martha Holmes; Wright Foy and Louisa Giles; John W. Moore and Catharine Page; Edward Jones and Bella McKoy; Cephas Wright and Bettie Everett; Edward P. Hall and Edy Harris; Thomas Davis and Jennie Whitney; Isham Roberts and Lucy Williams; Samuel Collins and Rene Simmons; Stephen Rogers and Orlia Sneed; Abram Bryant and Maria McDaniel; Duncan Holden and Louisa Davis; Benjamin Merrick and Clara Wilkins; George Wright and Sarah Goetz; Frank Jones and Clara Edwards; Link Peterson and Anna Bryant; John H. Watson and Ella Watson; Oscar Smith and Abbie Hill; Isaac Anderson and Ann Whitehead; Joshua Hayes and Jane Croom. Total 20.

Cities of England and the United States. The following table compares the population of the principal cities of England and the United States, according to their respective classes:

Class.	City.	Population.
1.	New York.	942,292
2.	Philadelphia.	674,082
3.	Boston.	586,939
4.	St. Louis.	210,676
5.	Chicago.	208,977
6.	Baltimore.	207,354
7.	Boston.	199,478
8.	Cincinnati.	126,229
9.	New Orleans.	121,418
10.	San Francisco.	119,478
11.	Buffalo.	117,714
12.	Washington.	109,109
13.	San Antonio.	108,029
14.	Louisville.	100,753
15.	Cleveland.	92,229
16.	Pittsburgh.	86,076
17.	Jersey City.	82,516

Class.	City.	Population.
1.	London.	3,251,804
2.	Liverpool.	1,250,000
3.	Manchester.	555,665
4.	Birmingham.	342,696
5.	Leeds.	230,000
6.	Sheffield.	229,947
7.	Bristol.	182,524
8.	Bradford.	145,277
9.	Newcastle.	129,158
10.	Salford.	124,805
11.	Hull.	121,528
12.	Portsmouth.	112,958
13.	Sunderland.	93,335
14.	Nottingham.	86,965
15.	Nottingham.	80,339
16.	Nottingham.	80,339
17.	Wolverhampton.	63,729

There are four other cities in the United States which exceed the population of Wolverhampton.

The new Commissioner of Agriculture insists upon discharging some clerks in his office, because they are worthless. He is evidently green in the business of firing the Radical party and General Grant.

The two-shilling tax on dogs in Ireland in 1870 produced a net clearance reduction of £19,947, which was deducted from local taxation.

John Spindall has been arrested at St. Louis on the charge of obtaining several thousand dollars' worth of goods and false pretenses from citizens of Peoria, Illinois.

Als French citizens entering Austria or Hungary are now required to obtain from the Austrian Embassy at Paris a visa for their passports.

The Shenandoah Iron Works, destroyed by the flood in September, 1870, are again in full operation.

## VIRGINIA SPRINGS CORRESPONDENCE.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, VA.,  
August 28, 1871.

Dear Journal:—Notwithstanding I have met with persons from various sections of the United States, at this delightful watering place, yet I doubt whether I can get up a letter that may interest your readers. It is, I admit, almost inexcusable to write for the papers unless we can either amuse or instruct. There are many types that I might discuss, in which we are all more or less interested. Our late struggle for a Convention most prominently presents itself; but a trace to all serious thoughts. I have come here for pleasure, recreation and relaxation, and must, for a time, eschew politics, and even try to forget the ordinary cares of life.

We have here at present a large company, indeed, for a week or two, the proprietors have been obliged to meet visitors at the depot with the information that they could not be accommodated. Now, however, they are taking in again, and will, I suppose, continue to do so until the close of the season. It is proposed to spend twenty-five thousand dollars in the erection of additional rooms, in the hope of being able to receive all comers during the next summer. The acknowledged qualities of the water, as almost a specific for dyspepsia, will always enable this place to command largely the patronage of the public.

Among so many persons, living from so many different sections of the country, it would be strange if the time should hang heavily on one's hands; indeed it would seem that he who complains of ennui has only himself to blame, and must seek the cause in his own unobtainable disposition. One avenue to locomotion can be found in "whist." And it is a game of bluff, "billiards" and "topper" afford attractions to others, whilst those of more active disposition can generally succeed in forming walking parties to explore the mountain scenery, which I think is most beautiful, as it certainly is the most beautiful of any I have seen. And there various resources for killing time, the active business man will find everything occasionally very monotonous, will regard the days as passing very slowly, and even John Sanchez Patza in saying, "Bored is the man who invents a word." Some men have a talent for sleep, which excites my utter envy. My room mate, for instance, retires at "ten p. m." and immediately passes into the land of dreams, from which he is seldom roused, and is not far from the terms of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, decidedly one of the prettiest, and sweetest girls at the Springs. "You may," said he, "marry an old widower without, necessarily, making a fatal mistake, for you will find him a full grown man, with all the duties of a young man, and in fact, the boy must stay at home and work, and maybe, as I heard a gentleman remark, are deterred from 'excursions in quest of matrimony' by the extravagance of the girls. "Certainly there is not much excitement here," I replied. "Well," said he, "just notice the ball room on the dreary evenings, Tuesday and Friday, and you will see a great deal of it." He is not only an accurate observer, but something of a philosopher.

Returning to this insidious class, widowers, young and old, I am at liberty to repeat the remark addressed by one of them at last, to a charming young lady of eighteen from the banks of the Roanoke, and far from the terms of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, decidedly one of the prettiest, and sweetest girls at the Springs. "You may," said he, "marry an old widower without, necessarily, making a fatal mistake, for you will find him a full grown man, with all the duties of a young man, and in fact, the boy must stay at home and work, and maybe, as I heard a gentleman remark, are deterred from 'excursions in quest of matrimony' by the extravagance of the girls. "Certainly there is not much excitement here," I replied. "Well," said he, "just notice the ball room on the dreary evenings, Tuesday and Friday, and you will see a great deal of it." He is not only an accurate observer, but something of a philosopher.

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"The moves in beauty, like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies, And all that's best of dark and bright, Met in her aspect and her eyes."

But were I to attempt to describe all the "belles of the Alleghany," which I could not weary the patience of so gallant an editor, I must, certainly, exhaust his space. Nearly every Southern State is represented by ladies, married as well as single, and all of them are of the highest place, by all that is most refined and cultivated in female society. Nor is there any among the single ladies who is more admired in her immediate circle, than a young and gifted friend from Norfolk, Va. This reminds me of one of our best favored belles of Tennessee—tall, graceful and prepossessing in all her ways and manners, who seems to have led captive a visitor from North Carolina. "What color are her eyes?" I asked him. "Oh," said he, "I am so captivated by their expression, and so bewitched by their changing hues, I have never yet ascertained their color."

Nor are we without celebrities among the gentlemen—chiefly of those who attained distinction in the Confederate army, and some who were soldiers of acknowledged ability before that army came into existence. I have seldom met a more agreeable gentleman than Gen. \_\_\_\_\_, whose extensive information, unassuming and unobtrusive manner, and his universal favor, render him a most interesting person, for which they seem to have a peculiar fondness. What a short-sighted policy it is for any government to condemn the abilities of such a man to inactivity. It was gratifying to me to learn that his charming lady, the favorite of "all circles," and the idol of her own," though a native of Alabama, had almost been claimed by the old North State, and her many relatives in Edgecombe county, where her parents were born.

Mr. Thiers is in daily communication by telegraph with Algeria. He receives three dispatches a day from that region. He has opened an inquiry into the grievances of the Arabs, it is said.

Samuel J. Halley, collector for the port of Buffalo, N. Y., has been found guilty of malfeasance in office.

W. A. Alcorn, Esq., has been appointed by Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, to be collector for the counties of Tallahatchie and LeFlore.

## Carpet-Bagging in Louisiana—A True Picture.

From the Old North State.  
The Salisbury Inquirer.

Mr. Copeland, of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing to that paper from New Orleans, draws the following lively picture of Radical rule in Louisiana:

"If the great Republican party of the North knew and appreciated the general character of its representatives in the Legislature of Louisiana and the city government of New Orleans, it would hide its face in shame. Men who at home could not obtain credit for a pound of soap, or have a point of inspection clerk at a precinct election, black forth here in full glory as prominent politicians. While there are really respectable and honest men, both native and Northern, in the Republican party in New Orleans, yet they are devoting their time to making money in legitimate business and not to politics. The consequence is, that the very worst element of the party in power in Louisiana is the one that rules a State containing over twenty-six million acres of land and three-quarters of a million of inhabitants. White men and black, mingled in delightful confusion, tobaccoing in extreme familiarity, are seen there at the capital at all times when the Legislature is in session. One of the shaded specimens of this august body was noticed out to meet St. Charles street. With his head well thrown back and thumb in armpit of his vest, he assumed more airs than King Booboo of Loango. They say that the fellow is quite ignorant, but has made plenty of money since he has been a member of the Legislature. One of the officers of a certain railroad that has received large amounts of bonds says the company paid \$250,000 to get its bills passed. I have conversed freely with gentlemen who were interested in the bonds, and they all agreed that the money in which bonds were to be paid and money paid. They unanimously asserted that the members of the Louisiana Legislature do not wait to be bribed, but deliberately fix a price, and say bills shall not be passed until the price is paid. A gentleman wanted a certain bill passed in which some bonds were involved. He was besieged by these fellows, one after another, until he declares he made up his mind that they were regular harpies and intended to take what they demanded and destroy the rest. It was a public improvement, and the necessary fees to the Legislature were so great that his contract was almost worthless. I thought the South Carolina Legislature, as a body, was about as bad as the Louisiana Legislature, but the Louisiana Legislature is ahead of it, and is notoriously the worst in the Southern States."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are requested by K. P. Battle, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Society, to state that the following gentlemen will present papers before the meetings of the Society during the next Fair, on the subjects specified:—Dr. J. H. Battle, "The Cotton Plant," a Millar, Esq.—"The Black Sand Mines of Wake county."

R. H. Smith, Esq.—"The Bottom Lands of the Roanoke."

Col. G. M. Whiteides—"The Cherry Forests of Emeryville."

Wm. S. Battle, Esq.—"On Railroad Freight."

Silas McDowell, Esq.—"The Adaptability of our Mountain Regions for Fruit."

Col. S. M. Hatch—Sheep and Wool Growing."

Col. Walter Lenoir—The Marketable Woods of our Mountain Region."

Dr. A. A. Scroggs—The Medicinal Plants of North Carolina."

Rev. Dr. C. Phillips—The Climate of North Carolina."

Major, C. W. McClammy—The Cultivation and Uses of Ground Peas.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

THE LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA:—DISSEMINATING THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—Raleigh, Aug. 25.—In accordance with arrangements made by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Raleigh, the remains of the Confederate dead, who fell while nobly battling for the lost cause at Gettysburg, Pa., arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock. The disinterment of their remains was rendered necessary from the fact that parties were about ploughing up the spot in which they lay, and the ladies of our sunny land, in whose hearts God bless them, the memory of the Confederate dead will ever be enshrined.

About half 4 P. M. all the church bells of the city commenced tolling, and continued until about 5; when a large crowd of citizens and strangers gathered at the Confederate Cemetery to participate in the solemn ceremonies. Rev. Dr. P. S. Mason, of the Episcopal Church, officiated, assisted by a full choir consisting of Messrs. H. Dodd, Mrs. H. L. Evans, Mrs. R. G. Legis, Miss Hattie Jordan, Miss Hannah Cooley, and Miss Gertrude Hayward, and Messrs. P. A. Wiley, W. H. Dodd, J. D. Primrose, T. McGee, and Rev. Dr. Drury Leach. The service was of the most impressive character, and the hymns sung by the Episcopal Prayer-book—"Hail to the voice from Heaven declares to these in Christ who die"—the tune Balerna, played on the melodeon by Miss Gertrude Hayward.

The services were going on at the cemetery every place of business in the city was closed. After the services were over the bodies were interred in their final resting-place, to be watched over by the ladies of the association.

A number of Gipsies reached this city on Sunday from Philadelphia, and took their quarters on the Philadelphia road, near First avenue, Canton. They number about forty persons, including men, women and children. They are all very good-looking people, strongly resembling Mexicans, but, according to their own account, they are nearly all native born English, men and women. They have chosen their quarters in a very fine position, it being nicely shaded by a very large tree, and secluded spot. They are possessed of seven wagons, all of a fine finish, and also two tents erected, some living in the tents, others in the wagons, and again others sleeping under the wagons. They chiefly employ themselves in trading horses and cattle, for which they seem to have a peculiar fondness, and in repairing all kinds of tin work, &c., while the women, some of them weird-looking crones and others dark-eyed, handsome young girls, took pains to please romantic young people who are willing to allow themselves to be fooled out of their money by such nonsense. The Gipsies appear to be on their way South, where they intend to spend the winter. Quite a large number of persons, ladies and gentlemen, visited the camp yesterday, and the ladies were especially anxious to have their fortunes told.—Baltimore Sun.

W. A. Alcorn, Esq., has been appointed by Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, to be collector for the counties of Tallahatchie and LeFlore.

## From the Old North State.

The Salisbury Inquirer.

Dear Sir:—A perverted and untruthful account of the personal conflict at the depot in Salisbury has found its way into several of the newspapers of the State. This statement does me no honor